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**High-level segment: Development Cooperation Forum**

## Letter dated 1 July 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Economic and Social Council

I have the honour to enclose herewith the communiqué of the first high-level meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, held in Mexico City on 15 and 16 April 2014.

The Global Partnership has its origins in the outcome document adopted during the Fourth High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, held in Busan, Republic of Korea, from 29 November to 1 December 2011.

The high-level meeting focused on forging an inclusive post-2015 development agenda, which allowed for the discussion of five important issues: evaluation of the progress made since Busan; mobilization of domestic resources; cooperation with medium-income countries; South-South and triangular cooperation; and cooperation with the private sector.

In that regard, I would appreciate your distributing the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 18, and of the Economic and Social Council, as input for the Assembly and the Council in their deliberations on development issues and for the Development Cooperation Forum to be held from 9 to 11 July.

(*Signed*) Jorge **Montaño**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* E/2014/1/Rev.1, annex II.



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**Annex to the letter dated 1 July 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Economic and Social Council**

# First high-level meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation on the theme "Building towards an inclusive post-2015 development agenda"

**Mexico City, 15 and 16 April 2014**

**Communiqué**

## I. Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation and implementation of the post-2015 development agenda

1. We, ministers and leading representatives of developing and developed countries, multilateral, regional and bilateral development and financial institutions, parliaments, local and regional authorities, private sector entities, philanthropic foundations, trade unions and civil society organizations, met in Mexico City on 15 and 16 April 2014, in a spirit of full inclusion and solidarity, for the first high-level meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, to build upon the outcome of the Fourth High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, held in Busan, Republic of Korea, from 29 November to 1 December 2011.

2. Global development is at a critical juncture. Despite progress on the Millennium Development Goals, poverty and inequality, in their multiple dimensions and across all regions, remain the central challenges. Slow and uneven global economic growth, insecurity in supplies of food, water and energy, lack of quality education and decent work for all, and instances of conflict, fragility and vulnerability to economic shocks, natural disasters and health pandemics are also pressing concerns in many areas of the world. Managing climate change and the global commons add further complexity to our global agenda. At the same time, the possibilities for human development are immense and we have at our disposal the means to end poverty on a global scale in the course of one generation. But in order to achieve this, we must muster our political will for bold and sustained action for shared development, improved gender equality, and the promotion and protection of human rights.

3. As the United Nations works to design a universal post-2015 agenda for inclusive and sustainable development, to be implemented decisively, the Global Partnership will seek to advance efforts to bring about more effective development cooperation, with poverty eradication at its core, as part of the "how" of the implementation of this new global agenda. With this purpose, we pledge to work in synergy and cooperation with others, such as the Development Cooperation Forum of the Economic and Social Council.

4. Critically, the Global Partnership is committed to implementing a paradigm shift from aid effectiveness to effective development cooperation, sustained by the contribution and catalysing effect of official development assistance, as the main source of international development assistance, in order to better support the long-

term and broad developmental impact of a strengthened mobilization of domestic resources and the convergence of efforts of all public and private development stakeholders at all levels.

5. With this conviction, we undertake to fulfil all our commitments in support of financing for inclusive and sustainable development, particularly those agreed in the Monterrey Consensus and its follow-up, and those agreed at the United Nations Conferences on the Least Developed Countries and at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, including in respect of official development assistance targets. Upon this foundation, we reaffirm our determination, as articulated at the Fourth High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, to generate tangible results and opportunities for all, advance socioeconomic transformations and secure a sustainable future that leaves no one behind.

6. We recognize that we are all part of a development agenda in which we participate on the basis of common goals and shared principles. In this context, we encourage increased efforts to support effective development cooperation based on our specific situations. We also reaffirm that South-South cooperation differs from North-South cooperation. The Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation forms the founding basis of South-South cooperation. The principles, commitments, actions and working arrangements agreed in the outcome document of the Fourth High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness and in the present communiqué shall serve as references for South-South partners on a voluntary basis (see enclosure 1).

## II. Concrete actions towards inclusive and sustainable development results

### II.A. Progress since Busan and inclusive development

7. North-South cooperation plays a distinctive role in the fulfilment of the commitments undertaken at the Fourth High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness. Those commitments built upon the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action, the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the 2003 Rome Declaration on Harmonization. We welcome the valuable information provided in the monitoring report on the implementation of these commitments, prepared by the Global Partnership with the support of 46 countries that volunteered to participate in the exercise, as well as the additional data provided in other relevant national reports and prepared by entities such as the post-Busan building blocks. On the basis of this information, we recognize the progress made in upholding the Busan principles of country ownership, focus on results, inclusiveness, and transparency and mutual accountability. However, we also recognize that many more efforts and behavioural changes are required to fully implement these commitments. The unfinished aid effectiveness agenda remains a critical concern. Thus, with renewed political will and a renewed sense of urgency, we commit to expeditiously addressing identified shortcomings and bottlenecks through sustained concrete actions. As we move forward, we underline the following:

*Ownership of development priorities by developing countries*

8. We acknowledge the actions undertaken in both donor and recipient countries as well as by multilateral institutions to ensure that official development assistance is aligned with national priorities and strategies and tailored to country-specific situations and needs. In this regard, we note in particular the work of the partners of the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States towards strengthening country ownership, leadership and capacity in fragile and conflict-affected States, as well as the use of country systems in these contexts.

9. Looking ahead, we encourage recipient countries to continue promoting domestic reform and development agendas that contribute to the social and economic well-being of citizens and encourage donors to fully support these efforts. In this context, we agree to strengthen our actions to continue enhancing country ownership and leadership by aligning and tailoring aid to the national development agenda and context. In particular, we agree to invigorate efforts to strengthen and use country systems as the default approach and to promote assessment and dialogue on the extent to which their use is appropriate, consider budget support in the appropriate mixture of delivery instruments, continue untying aid, enhance the localization of development cooperation, including by promoting local procurement, and support the ambitions of partner countries to better coordinate, assess and manage the plurality of aid.

10. Also, in accordance with the priorities and policies set out by recipient countries, we will continue avoiding aid fragmentation, facilitating division of labour under country leadership, strengthening joint programming, taking actions to address the issue of countries that receive insufficient assistance, making better use of multilateral institutions and pooled funding facilities and, on a priority basis, ensuring the predictability of official development assistance flows in line with the commitments undertaken in Paris, Accra and Busan. In this context, we encourage all providers of development assistance to actively support and participate in country-led coordination mechanisms.

*Focus on results*

11. We recognize and encourage the broadening and strengthening of the initiatives, operational policies and instruments undertaken towards improving country results frameworks in order to better manage, monitor, evaluate and communicate progress, and thereby provide a solid platform for promoting the scale-up of support, the strengthening of national capacities and the leveraging of additional resources and initiatives that support the maximization and sustainability of development results and impacts, in accordance with the priorities and policies set out by recipient countries.

*Inclusive partnerships and development*

12. We encourage continued progress in ensuring that all stakeholders and voices are duly acknowledged and that the necessary space is given and expanded to enhance inclusive and democratic ownership of the development agenda, including through women's empowerment, in the spirit of openness, trust, and mutual respect and learning from the different and complementary roles of all development partners.

13. We encourage strengthening the critical role of Parliaments in linking citizens with Governments, laying down the legislative framework for effective development cooperation, including in order to facilitate private sector investments and revenue allocations towards inclusive and sustainable development, and overseeing development cooperation processes and action plans.

14. We also encourage providing further support to local and regional Governments in order to enable them to assume more fully their roles in policymaking and service delivery and in enhancing participation, transparency and accountability at the subnational level, including through decentralization, capacity-building, access to data and legal protection.

15. Civil society organizations play an important role in enabling people to claim their rights, in promoting rights-based approaches, in shaping development policies and partnerships, and in overseeing their implementation. In this regard, we note the relevance of the Istanbul Principles and the International Framework for Civil Society Organization Development Effectiveness. We also reaffirm our undertaking to implement fully our respective commitments to enable civil society organizations to exercise their roles as independent development actors, with a particular focus on an enabling environment, consistent with agreed international rights, that maximizes the contributions of civil society organizations to development, and in this context we encourage inclusive and democratic multi-stakeholder dialogue at the country level and the provision of related capacity-building and supportive measures.

16. We recognize that the private sector is an important actor in development cooperation in partnership with the public sector and other stakeholders, as underlined in section II.E of the present communiqué.

17. We acknowledge the added value that philanthropic foundations bring to development cooperation. In particular, we welcome the voluntary Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement developed in conjunction with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Global Network of Foundations Working for Development and encourage continuous multi-stakeholder dialogue and cooperation as appropriate to foster their implementation and follow-up.

*Transparency and accountability to each other*

18. We acknowledge the global progress made towards increased transparency and accountability, as more providers of cooperation are improving the availability of information on the scope, results and impacts of their actions and budgets related to cooperation, including through the efforts of those of us who have committed to do so to implement a common standard by 2015, taking into account the statistical reporting systems of the OECD Development Assistance Committee and the complementary efforts of the International Aid Transparency Initiative. In order to ensure that the gains made on transparency at the global level translate into real benefits at the country level, we encourage accelerated efforts to fulfil the commitments made in Paris, Accra and Busan in terms of the timeliness, comprehensiveness, comparability, accessibility, usability and forward-looking nature of information, taking note in particular to improve the quality and thereby greater use of information, including by tracking and making public resource allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment, as critical steps towards enhanced mutual accountability. For their part, South-South cooperation partners will continue to improve the availability of information on the scope, results and

impacts of their cooperation actions, developed in all modalities and in accordance with the methodologies conceived by developing countries to better fit their specificities.

*Supporting the transition of fragile and conflict-affected States towards resilience*

19. We reaffirm the priority and urgency of supporting fragile and conflict-affected States in their transition out of fragility and towards resilience, and the centrality of peace to sustainable development, including in the context of the post-2015 development agenda. Those of us who have endorsed the New Deal jointly developed by the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and State-building and the Group of Seven Plus will continue to fully implement our agreed commitments, and to this end we will set clear benchmarks and make concrete plans for cooperation delivery and ensure the fulfilment of both the "focus" and "trust" principles of the New Deal. We collectively commit to addressing the challenges to improving the effectiveness and results of official development assistance aimed at the poorest fragile States. In addition, we will redouble our efforts to ensure that all development cooperation serves to reinforce stability and address the drivers of fragility identified at the country level. We recognize that such efforts will require providing additional support to the areas prioritized by the peacebuilding and State-building goals as determined by context-specific assessments that include the voices of communities and civil society.

## II.B. Domestic resources mobilization

20. We recognize the critical challenge of ensuring that public and private domestic resources are adequately mobilized to support development, as underlined in the Monterrey Consensus. Adequate mobilization of Government revenues is required for direct financing and for leveraging private funds for investments in public services and social protection, institutional and human development, basic infrastructure, and strong and inclusive economic growth.

21. We undertake to support the strengthening of taxation systems sustained by a broader tax base and a progressive structure that is fair and just, in line with international standards of tax good governance. We reaffirm our commitment to combating corruption, money-laundering and illicit financial flows, including by the return of stolen assets and the reinforcement of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and other agreements to which we are party, such as the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions. We also welcome the OECD Group of 20 project on base erosion and profit-shifting. Moreover, we acknowledge and further encourage efforts by countries, the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, and multilateral and bilateral institutions to enhance the exchange of international cooperation and information between countries on tax matters and to provide expertise, technical assistance and capacity-building on fiscal matters, as required by developing countries.

22. The strengthening and development of an inclusive domestic financial sector and of affordable access by small and medium-sized enterprises, individuals and households to the full range and means of financial services, the reduction of transfer costs of migrant worker remittances, the transition of individuals and firms into the formal economy, the development of innovative financing instruments, the

sustainable management of natural resources and the governance of extractive industries are also key avenues that support inclusive economic growth and mobilize and channel domestic resources for development, which we undertake to actively support in accordance with national priorities. Innovative domestic mechanisms and arrangements driven by the private sector, such as special infrastructure funds, sovereign wealth and stabilization funds, and strengthening the capacities of regional stock markets may also be prioritized under development cooperation by development partners.

## II.C. Middle-income countries

23. Middle-income countries are categorized as such according to an indicator — income per capita — which is limited in scope and does not capture the diversity and the complexity of the development challenges that these countries face, such as poverty; inequality; vulnerabilities to economic shocks, climate change and natural disasters; a lack of innovation and competitiveness in dynamic economic sectors; the risk associated with the "middle-income trap"; and institutional weaknesses. Middle-income countries have the largest number of people in poverty in the world. Global development cooperation would not be effective if support provided to them were to be phased out.

24. We recognize the need to devise methodologies to better account for the complex and diverse realities of middle-income countries and to provide an improved basis for flexible, targeted and differentiated strategies for effective development cooperation with them, based on their specific country situations and relevant sectorial and regional capacities, including through innovative finance mechanisms and the provision of loans and technical cooperation, as well as grants, where necessary, and bilateral official development assistance for countries that still require it, in particular lower-middle-income countries, and we encourage concrete proposals from all stakeholders to address this challenge.

25. We stress that the support provided to middle-income countries shall not be undertaken at the expense of the support provided to other categories of countries, such as least developed countries, small island developing States and other low-income countries in Africa and other regions. These countries need continued support in order to overcome structural deficiencies in infrastructure, human capacity, vulnerability to economic downturns and institutional capacity constraints and in order to ensure sustainable development. Moreover, we highlight the need to explore ways and means to support the soft transitions of countries from a lower-income to a higher-income category in order to ensure that eventual adjustments on concessional regimes and other development cooperation instruments do not hamper the development gains achieved by these countries.

26. As we recognize the increasing importance of middle-income countries in the global economy and in addressing global, regional and cross-border challenges, we acknowledge the important role that some middle-income countries are playing as both providers and recipients of development cooperation and underline the importance of supporting their valuable role in South-South cooperation and in triangular cooperation.

## II.D. South-South cooperation, triangular cooperation and knowledge-sharing

27. Southern partners are increasingly active in exchanging developmental experiences and in cooperating with other developing countries, especially through infrastructure and economic development, public services and social protection, resilience-building, knowledge-sharing, and regional cooperation and integration initiatives. We welcome the positive impact of these valuable cooperation efforts and encourage their broadening and strengthening, in partnership with all development stakeholders, while recognizing that North-South cooperation is still a main form of international development cooperation and that South-South cooperation is not a substitute but a complement to North-South cooperation. In this context, we welcome the initiatives undertaken by Southern partners to deepen the understanding of the nature and modalities of South-South cooperation and the ways and means to enhance its developmental impact as well as its potential synergies with the efforts of other development cooperation partners and modalities.

28. Triangular cooperation is an innovative way of inclusive partnering, which puts the role and will of the recipient countries at the core of the process and provides an opportunity to bring together the diversity and richness of the experiences, lessons learned and different assets of Northern and Southern partners, as well as multilateral, regional and bilateral development and financial institutions, by maximizing, through well-supported cooperation schemes, the use of effective, locally owned solutions that are appropriate to specific country contexts. We encourage the deployment and scaling up of triangular cooperation initiatives, at both the strategic and project levels, which optimally draw on the respective advantages and complementary strengths of all development partners involved in accordance with the priorities and policies set out by recipient countries.

29. We recognize the importance of country-led knowledge-sharing for development effectiveness, especially considering its valuable contribution to the enhancement of national and local capacities. Knowledge-sharing can involve North-South, South-North, South-South and triangular and regional approaches, including the engagement of public and private stakeholders and the valuable support of multilateral organizations. We encourage the development of networks for knowledge exchange, peer learning and coordination among all development partners. In this context, we encourage the active promotion of voluntary technology transfer, on mutually agreed terms and conditions, and the enhancement of capacity-building in support of developing country efforts to address inclusive and sustainable development challenges.

30. As agreed at the high-level meeting held in Bali, Indonesia, from 10 to 12 July 2012 on the theme "Towards country-led knowledge hubs", we foster the scaling-up of knowledge-sharing and mutual learning through knowledge hubs by strengthening the capacity of country institutions to systematically engage in results-oriented knowledge-sharing at the domestic and international levels. In the future, this initiative is expected to promote more country-led processes involving knowledge-sharing, for which the next high-level meeting on country-led knowledge hubs, to be held in Seoul from 23 to 26 June 2014, will be an important opportunity.

### II.E. Business as a partner in development

31. We recognize the important contribution of business to poverty eradication and sustainability through strong and inclusive economic growth, wealth and decent job creation, entrepreneurship, productivity and innovation, knowledge-sharing and technology transfer, and expanded access to goods and services for all. In this context, we emphasize the critical importance of promoting an enabling business environment conducive to inclusive and sustainable development, in accordance with national public policy and regulatory frameworks. We also recognize the importance of private sector accountability.

32. We welcome the efforts made to strengthen and to put in place platforms and hubs for inclusive and structured multi-stakeholder dialogue on the broad range of public-private partnerships, including trade unions and civil society organizations, with the aim of improving the alignment of business and development core objectives through the enhancement of shared value delivery along the breadth of the value chain, sustainable consumption and production patterns, and corporate social and environmental responsibility. We look forward to learning from the results and development impact of these efforts and to working together in their follow-up.

33. We recognize the centrality of public policies for promoting a development that responds to the specific conditions and priorities of developing countries, and in this context we encourage the development of innovative public-private finance mechanisms that appropriately share investment risks, maximize economic, social and environmental development impacts next to financial returns, and enhance entrepreneurship, financial inclusion and value added. We also encourage further efforts to scale up private financing for development in partnership with all stakeholders in strategic sectors in accordance with national priorities.

34. Small and medium-size enterprises play a critical role in achieving inclusive economic growth, creating decent jobs and expanding access by the poor in all countries to finance, goods and services. We emphasize the need to fully support these enterprises and enhance their development impact, including through adequate framework conditions, strengthened financial inclusion, technical cooperation and capacity-building. The growth of the domestic private sector is critical to sustainable economic transformation and requires strong global investment.

## III. Working arrangements and the evolving role of the Global Partnership

35. We will convene a high-level meeting of the Global Partnership every two years to take stock of progress made and identify ways and means to further advance effective development cooperation. We welcome the proposals that have been made to host the next meeting of the high-level meeting and ask the Steering Committee to finalize discussions on these proposals in advance of its next meeting.

36. We will continue to advance our process under the leadership of the Steering Committee, which is accountable to and representative of the different constituencies and which reflects the multi-stakeholder and action-oriented nature of the Global Partnership. The Steering Committee will continue to meet regularly. We express gratitude to the members of the Steering Committee who are stepping down

and extend our congratulations to the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of the Netherlands and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mexico with regard to their election as Co-Chairs. We also welcome the decision by the African Ministers present to recommend to the twenty-third ordinary session of the Summit of the African Union, to be held in June 2014, a successor from Africa to the position of Co-Chair for developing countries. The new composition of the Steering Committee is contained in enclosure 1.

37. We welcome with appreciation the initiative of the Republic of Korea to host an annual workshop for taking stock and bringing partners together to review the implementation of the Busan commitments at the country level, in order to support the enhancement of evidence-based, global high-level political dialogue and commitments on effective development cooperation. We support calls for a data revolution in respect of sustainable development in order to build capacity for quality data collection and statistical analysis aimed at monitoring progress and evaluating impact.

38. We agree to undertake a comprehensive review of the global arrangements for monitoring and reporting on the fulfilment of the Busan commitments towards the end of 2015 or early 2016, with a view to assessing ways and means for their continuous improvement and their relevance to the upcoming post-2015 development agenda.

39. We thank the United Nations Development Programme and OECD for the support they provided to the Global Partnership and invite them to continue supporting its effective functioning. We will also explore ways and means for increased cooperation with regional organizations and platforms in order to strengthen their contribution to effective development cooperation.

40. Together, we undertake to make sure that the Global Partnership continues to have a constructive and action-oriented role in international cooperation for development now and once a post-2015 framework is agreed. With this purpose, we entrust the Steering Committee with the responsibility of submitting the message and results of the first high-level meeting of the Global Partnership as inputs to all convergent intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder processes, including the Development Cooperation Forum, the International Conference on Small Island Developing States, the International Conference on Financing for Development and the United Nations deliberations to devise the post-2015 development agenda.

## Enclosure 1

### Voluntary initiatives

**(Draft as at 16 April 2014)**

The present enclosure contains a range of voluntary initiatives from a range of countries and organizations. Only the countries, organizations and other actors who are cited as supporters/participants in each of the initiatives are currently committed to them. Further expressions of support for any of the initiatives would be welcome at any time, either during or following the end of the high-level meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation held in Mexico City on 15 and 16 April 2014. As such, the enclosure remains a living document.

**1. Active support for the Tax Inspectors without Borders initiative**

Belgium, France, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Task Force on Tax and Development, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom welcome the launch of the Tax Inspectors without Borders initiative and agree to identify and provide expert tax auditors for responding to concrete demands by developing countries for building audit capacity by early 2015.

*Contact*: *TaxandDevelopment@oecd.org*.

**2. Africa Platform for Development effectiveness**

Recognizing that development policy commitments can only translate into concrete change when put into concrete action, the African continent, under the leadership of the African Union Commission/New Partnership for Africa's Development Africa Platform for Development Effectiveness, has developed the Africa Action Plan on Development Effectiveness. The action plan is based on the continent's development priorities as expressed by the African Union's Agenda 2063, the NEPAD agenda, the 2011 African consensus and position paper on development effectiveness, and the African Common Position on the post-2015 development agenda, as well as regional and continental consultations held in preparation for the high-level meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. The action plan sets out a shared vision for using effective development cooperation to advance financing for Africa's development; South-South cooperation and regional integration; and inclusive economic transformation. The action plan includes action for responding to priorities such as domestic resource mobilization, South-South cooperation, the private sector and the continued implementation of the Busan commitments at the country level, with emphasis on the mutual accountability standards for Africa as the basis for accountability mechanisms with partners and on domestic accountability systems and processes.

*Contact for additional information*: *florencen@nepad.org*.

**3. Additional efforts in respect of the International Aid Transparency Initiative**

Members of the Initiative propose that:

- Busan endorsers should accelerate efforts to implement the common standard for the electronic publication of timely, comprehensive and forward-looking information on their development cooperation by December 2015.

- Other Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation members, including South-South cooperation providers, civil society organizations and private sector actors should take voluntary action to increase the transparency of their development cooperation and financing for development along similar lines.
- Developing countries and providers of development cooperation should work together to promote greater use of data by ensuring sufficient coverage and quality of the data published, making progress on automatic data exchange at the country level and building the capacity of data managers and users.
- There should be a brief assessment of progress in early 2015 to support providers in identifying further actions necessary to meet their commitments by the December 2015 deadline.

*Contact: secretariat@iatistandard.org.*

**4. Business hubs**

The Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom are supporting new business hubs in developing countries, bringing together businesses, national Governments, donors and civil society to agree on practical steps to support private sector investment. Hubs are already being developed in Colombia, Mozambique and Zambia, and we will carry out work to identify new hubs in Kenya and Nigeria.

*Contact: Tim Stern (T-Stern@dfid.gov.uk).*

**5. Business road map**

The Partnering Initiative and the United Kingdom are jointly launching a road map to engage business as a core partner in development. Following a broad consultation with developing countries, aid agencies and businesses around the world, the participants have developed a road map for working with the private sector, which sets out practical actions that Governments and businesses can take to build more effective partnerships and drive more investment into developing countries.

*Contact: Tim Stern (T-Stern@dfid.gov.uk).*

**6. Civil society continuing campaign for effective development programme**

The CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness has launched a three-year initiative entitled "Civil society continuing campaign for effective development", which is being undertaken with financial support from Canada, Ireland and Sweden through the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, IrishAid and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). The programme aims to deliver the following by the end of 2016:

- Civil society organizations in at least 50 countries claiming their rights in multi-stakeholder development policy arenas
- Civil society organizations in at least 50 countries working on their own effectiveness by promoting and practising the Istanbul Principles

- Global development and development cooperation policies that are clearly influenced by civil society organization advocacy positions on human rights, democratic ownership and inclusive partnerships
- Subregional, regional and global multi-stakeholder policy dialogues to advance international standards on enabling environments for civil society organizations

*Additional information is available from www.csopartnership.org. Contact: Roberto Pinauin (rpinauin@iboninternational.org).*

**7. Collaboration to strengthen civil society-led South-South cooperation through evidence- and experience-sharing**

The Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA), the South-South Cooperation Research and Policy Centre (Articulação SUL) and the Institute of Development Studies commit to advancing the collaboration between civil society and academia in respect of civil society organization-led South-South cooperation whose initial findings were launched at the high-level meeting of the Global Partnership, with a view to presenting concrete proposals for the next meeting. We commit to facilitating a debate with civil society organizations, social movements, research institutions and other interested parties on how best to strengthen South-South cooperation led by civil society organizations through the sharing of experiences and proposals in an online forum dedicated to civil society organization/South-South cooperation. We commit to continuing both the online and in-country dialogues through ongoing meetings supporting efforts by the Network of Southern Think-tanks to strengthen the evidence base on South-South cooperation and by the working groups of the CSO Partnership for Effective Development to strengthen awareness of the contribution of civil society organizations to development cooperation and of the role of Southern civil society as a development actor in its own right and to advocate for an enabling environment for civil society organization engagement in South-South cooperation.

*Additional information is available from http://cso-ssc.org; http://cso-ssc.org/forum/#/20140415/mexico-focus-session-debate-2-3852100/. Contact: info@cso-ssc.org.*

**8. Commitment to increase aid to tax matters and to refine ways to measure aid going to tax system development**

Australia and the OECD Task Force on Tax and Development commit to increasing their aid targeted at tax matters by the next high-level meeting of the Global Partnership, recognizing that a modest increase of aid directed at tax system development would be commensurate with the importance of the tax and development agenda. The Task Force on Tax and Development also commits to refining ways to measure and take stock of aid targeted at tax matters.

*Contact: OECD (TaxandDevelopment@oecd.org).*

**9. Commitment to perform risk analyses against exposure to illicit financial flows**

Belgium, the Netherlands, the OECD Task Force on Tax and Development and the World Bank commit to the development of a tool for proper risk assessments in developing countries by the time of the next high-level meeting of the Global Partnership, which would help countries assess the prevalence of one or another

type of economic crimes, and determine appropriate responses, targeted on priority areas. They also commit to reporting back on their own actions at home in order to stem the tide of illicit financial flows from developing countries.

*Contacts: OECD (TaxandDevelopment@oecd.org); World Bank (Kuntay Celik (kcelik@worldbank.org)); and Emile Willebois (evanderdoes@worldbank.org).*

**10. National dialogues for using and strengthening local systems**

The Effective Institutions Platform is launching the implementation of national dialogues for using and strengthening local systems, involving action at the country level, led by partner countries, towards the greater use of country systems and better integration of aid in the budget cycle. In particular, the initiative will:

- Map local systems in countries and the achievement of a common understanding between local donors and countries on priority national systems and definitions of rules for using national systems and integrating aid into national budgets
- Identify current opportunities and constraints in the strengthening and use of country systems and the integration of aid into national budgets
- Define joint Government-donor steps for achieving progress on strengthening and using country systems and integrating aid into national budgets

The pilot of the initiative will be launched during 2014.

*Additional information is available from: Effective Institutions Platform (http://www.effectiveinstitutions.org/); CABRI (http://www.cabri-sbo.org/en/about-us). Contact: Steve Pierce, USAID (spierce@usaid.gov).*

**11. Country-owned transitions towards resilience and sustainable development**

The Group of Seven Plus reiterates the importance of country-owned and country-led transitions towards resilience and is therefore delighted to highlight its initiative on country-led assessments of fragility. So far, six Group of Seven Plus countries have undertaken the fragility assessment and other member countries are intending to do so. The fragility assessment under the New Deal is a process that enables a constructive and forward-looking dialogue among different national stakeholders (Governments and civil society) to inform the development of peacebuilding and State-building priorities that form the basis of national development strategies. In order to harmonize development efforts around national priorities and strengthen coordination, the recipient country and its development partners agree on a compact as a short- to medium-term mechanism guiding country-led transitions.

*Additional information is available from www.g7plus.org.*

**12. Enabling environment framework and guidelines for civil society organizations**

The multi-stakeholder task force on civil society development effectiveness and enabling environment will endeavour to develop an enabling environment framework and a set of guidelines for civil society organizations, consistent with international human rights agreements, in order to strengthen "indicator two" of the Global Partnership and advance democratic ownership in development processes in

advance of the next high-level meeting. Other Global Partnership members are welcome to join the initiative.

*Additional information is available from taskteamcso.com. Contacts: Jacqueline Wood, task force secretariat (woodjacqueline@hotmail.com); Brian Tomlinson task force co-chair (brian.t.tomlinson@gmail.com).*

**13. Development impact bonds**

The United Kingdom is announcing new support for development impact bonds, which pay investors on the basis of results delivered and have the potential to drive greatly needed investment into developing countries. This effort will bring together investors, Governments and aid agencies to design new investments and set up a new online "open source" knowledge platform for sharing findings that will further inform investment.

The United Kingdom is also committing £1.5 million towards the first steps to develop a development impact bond on sleeping sickness in Uganda, a disease that reduces livestock productivity in Africa and costs between £1 billion and £4 billion per year. This will be the first time that this new instrument has been used in a developing country.

*Contact: Tim Stern (T-Stern@dfid.gov.uk).*

**14. Development of country road maps for local and regional Governments**

United Cities and Local Governments and Regions United/Forum of Regional Governments and Global Associations of Regions commit to supporting the development, through national dialogue, of a set of country road maps for 10 pilot countries by 2016, with the aim of enhancing the contribution of local and regional Governments in the implementation of commitments agreed at the Fourth High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Busan, Republic of Korea. By 2018, United Cities and Local Governments and Regions United/Forum of Regional Governments and Global Associations of Regions also expect to be able to develop the road maps for 25 to 30 additional countries.

*Contacts: Edgardo Bilsky, UCLG (e.bilsky@uclg.org); Carles Llorens, RU-FOGAR (carlesllorensvila@gmail.com).*

**15. Eastern and Southern Africa and Indian Ocean Reference Centre for Regional Development Effectiveness Diplomacy**

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the Inter-Regional Coordinating Committee is committed to furthering the conceptualization and establishment of an Eastern and Southern Africa and Indian Ocean Reference Centre for Regional Development Effectiveness Diplomacy, recognizing the need to expand and strengthen the capacities of regional organizations to oversee and guide development cooperation in the different regions. Expected outcomes are:

- Facilitation and coordination of a forum for the regional organizations of the Eastern and Southern Africa and Indian Ocean region on the implementation of their respective cooperation and integration agendas within the framework of the African continental integration agenda

- Promotion and coordination of partnerships in support of the collective cross-regional needs of the Eastern and Southern Africa and Indian Ocean region within the framework of North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation
- Provision of guidance, advisory services and capacity-building to the regional organizations of the Eastern and Southern Africa and Indian Ocean region and their partners on the linkages between integration commitments and implementation at the national level, including on the understanding and mobilization of innovative financing in support of regional cooperation and integration
- Support provided to the Eastern and Southern Africa and Indian Ocean region for capacity in political economy analysis with regard to the formulation of harmonized positions on key issues relevant to the integration agendas
- Enhancement of and support for regional diplomacy skills and collective lobbying demarches

*Contact: Vikramdityasing Bissoonauthsing (coordinator.ircc@gmail.com).*

**16. Endorsement of the Principles for International Engagement in Supporting Developing Countries in Revenue Matters**

Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, the OECD Task Force on Tax and Development, the United Kingdom and the World Bank are adopting the Principles for International Engagement in Supporting Developing Countries in Revenue Matters to ensure that, in order for tax reforms to be successful, support programmes are customized to fit the economic, structural, cultural and political conditions in a country. They agree that they may form some partnerships with developing countries to perform self-assessments against the Principles in respect of their support in revenue matters and will report back to the next GPEDC HLM.

*Contact: TaxandDevelopment@oecd.org.*

**17. European Union joint programming: helping to manage diversity**

The European Union highlights the importance of European Union joint programming in moving towards joint multi-year strategic planning of country aid programmes, in collaboration with partner countries and other interested development actors. Participants in this initiative agree to support partner country ownership and leadership in joint programming processes, in particular through:

- Promoting the extension of joint programming processes to more partner countries and other development partners to make full use of its potential, with a view to having joint programming processes operational in 40 or more partner countries by 2017
- European Union guidance issued by the end of 2014 and regional seminars on joint programming held in five regions by mid-2015

Further work will also be taken forward to encourage building on and strengthening country results and monitoring frameworks, and fostering joint implementation and evaluation.

*Additional information is available from: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/ensure-aid-effectiveness/index_en.htm. Contacts: Michael Kirosingh, Lino Molteni, Jost Kadel, European Commission (EUROPEAID-A2@ec.europa.eu), Alex Gerbrandij, Marie-Laure de Bergh, European External Action Service (VI-B2@eeas.europa.eu).*

**18. Further efforts on strengthening an enabling environment for civil society**

The task force on civil society development effectiveness and enabling environment commits to undertake efforts aimed at advancing international commitments to strengthen democratic ownership, to implement an enabling environment for civil society and the development effectiveness of civil society organizations. Deliverables will include policy papers and guidance notes to build common understanding. This will be combined with concerted multi-stakeholder policy engagement to target specific global policy processes such as the Global Partnership and post-2015 development agenda, and to stimulate country-level action.

*More information can be found at: www.taskteamcso.com. Contact point: David Wubs-Mrozewicz (wubs@iss.nl).*

**19. Further work on managing diversity and reducing fragmentation**

All supporters of the building block "Managing diversity and reducing fragmentation" will take further action by the end of 2015, aimed at fostering global and peer learning and encouraging and supporting concrete actions by partner countries and development partners, namely, by:

- Supporting regional workshops for peer learning and catalysing action at the country level
- Gathering and communicating evidence on managing diversity and reducing fragmentation
- Advocating for diversity management and the reduction of fragmentation in global processes (e.g., the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, United Nations Capital Development Fund, OECD/Development Assistance Committee and the Senior-level Donor Meeting on Multilateral Reform).

*Additional information is available from: www.fragmentation-diversity.org. Contact: Claudia Hiepe, BMZ (info@fragmentation-diversity.org)*

**20. Future International Cooperation Policy Network**

The Future International Cooperation Policy Network, represented at the high-level meeting of the Global Partnership held in Mexico by the South-South Cooperation Research and Policy Centre (Articulação SUL), China International Development Research Network, Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA), and the Institute of Development Studies (United Kingdom), commits to engaging in research-based mutual learning and knowledge dissemination and interacting with Governments and non-State actors to contribute to the systematization and dissemination of existing knowledge, and the co-construction of new knowledge on development innovations from Brazil, Russian Federation, India, China and South Africa and other increasingly influential middle-income countries. We will use this

space to strengthen the knowledge infrastructure in our countries and our sectorial and regional contexts. From now until the next high-level meeting, we commit to hosting dialogues and producing research that will enable this knowledge to be shared with a global public, helping to generate, map and articulate future international cooperation that can underpin a flourishing global society.

*Additional information is available from http://www.ids.ac.uk/project/future-international-cooperation-policy-network. Contact point: Jennifer Constantine (j.constantine@ids.ac.uk).*

**21. Gender equality: delivering on the Busan commitments**

Looking forward to the 20-year review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as a pivotal moment for assessing global progress on gender equality and women's rights, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), OECD and the CSO Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation commit to work together and with others to intensify efforts to:

- Support countries, including developed countries, in strengthening their systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
- Encourage donors to increase their support to partner countries, UN-Women and women's organizations to strengthen and monitor the effectiveness of the responsible institutions
- Deepen inclusive and democratic multi-stakeholder dialogue on gender equality and women's rights at the country and regional levels
- Increase the number of countries engaged in future monitoring of the post-Busan gender equality indicator

*Contact: Zohra Khan (zohra.khan@unwomen.org).*

**22. Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement**

The OECD Global Network of Foundations Working for Development, in collaboration with the European Foundation Centre, Stars Foundation, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Worldwide Initiatives for Grantmakers Support, and with support from the Rockefeller Foundation, has developed a set of voluntary and non-binding Guidelines for Effective Philanthropic Engagement, which seek to enhance collaboration between the philanthropic sector and other development stakeholders, particularly Governments, in order to accelerate global development efforts, in respect of dialogue, data/knowledge-sharing and partnering. A series of country pilots will start in late 2014/early 2015. The Global Network will then convene a meeting with all partners involved to take stock of results and challenges, and agree on the next steps to be taken.

*Additional information is available from http://www.starsfoundation.org.uk/resources/guidelines-effective-philanthropic-engagement. Contact: bathylle.missika@oecd.org.*

**23. Highlighting the problem of potentially underaided countries**

All supporters of the building block "Managing diversity and reducing fragmentation" and the OECD/Development Assistance Committee recognize the importance of addressing the issue of countries that receive insufficient assistance. In this context, participants in this initiative will, by the end of 2015, pursue individual and joint efforts to:

- Improve predictability and transparency in the process of aid allocation
- Systematically monitor, at the international level, countries that have been identified as potentially underaided
- Deepen the knowledge about the subset of fragile States that seems underaided
- Identify concrete steps for considering the issue of underaided countries in the cross-country allocation decisions of individual providers

*Additional information is available from www.fragmentation-diversity.org, www.oecd.org/dac/aid-architecture/fragmentation-orphans.htm. Contact: Claudia Hiepe, BMZ (info@fragmentation-diversity.org).*

**24. Inclusive Business Action Network**

Germany commits to launching the Inclusive Business Action Network in the Fall of 2014. The Network will be aimed at unleashing the potential of the private sector for greater development impact, by supporting the scaling up and replication of inclusive business models, facilitating peer-to-peer learning among companies and business-to-business linkages, and promoting public-private dialogue.

*Additional information is available from https://www.giz.de/Wirtschaft/de/html/1745.html. Contact: Arne Theissen, Inclusive Business Action Network (ib-action-network@giz.de).*

**25. Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter**

Japan is committed to reviewing and revising its basic official development assistance policy, the Official Development Assistance Charter, in particular to align it more with the Global Partnership principle of inclusiveness. In so doing, it will consult with a range of stakeholders in Japan, with a view to ultimately improving Japan's development cooperation. This process is expected to be finalized by the end of 2014.

*Additional information is available from http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/index.html.*

**26. The Republic of Korea's Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation Learning Accelerating Programme**

In line with the initiative to host an annual workshop of the Global Partnership to take stock and review the implementation of the Busan commitments, as noted in the communiqué of the high-level meeting held in Mexico, the Republic of Korea has set out a plan to provide a training programme for practitioners and mid-career officials from partner countries who are supposed to participate in the workshop. The training programme will be conducted by the Korea International Cooperation Agency. One of the main objectives of the programme is to fill the gaps of awareness of the Global Partnership and development effectiveness agenda from the

technical and policy perspective. It will also provide an opportunity to share the experiences and lessons learned with regard to the implementation of the Busan commitments at the country level in a way to complement the discussions at the workshop. In this context, the programme will start in the Fall of 2014, back-to-back with the Global Partnership workshop hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea. The Republic of Korea will develop this programme through close consultation with the OECD-UNDP joint support team.

*Contact: Hye R. Song (hrsong01@mofa.go.kr).*

**27. Launch of the Coalition for Sustainably Resourced Public Service Delivery**

Australia, the OECD Task Force on Tax and Development, the United States and the World Bank will support the formation of a coalition with developing countries that are interested in performing an assessment of their domestic expenditure requirements and associated domestic revenue needs to help them reach post-2015 global development goals by the time of the next high-level meeting of the Global Partnership. These assessments will help both donors and partner countries to identify great disparities between the costs of achieving post-2015 outcomes at the country level and apparent capacity to self-finance those costs — and, in turn, will help to prioritize those aspects of the reform in tax administration and policy that can lead to an adequate and sustained level of public service delivery.

*Contact: David Dod, USAID (ddod@usaid.gov) and OECD (TaxandDevelopment@oecd.org).*

**28. Launch of the Learning Alliances on Public Sector Reform initiative**

The Effective Institutions Platform is launching the Learning Alliances on Public Sector Reform initiative, which will aim in particular, by the time of the next high-level meeting of the Global Partnership, to:

- Map peer learning approaches in public sector reform
- Develop a methodology toolbox for peer learning in public sector reform
- Deliver a workshop in the Fall of 2014 in order to start peer learning activities among Effective Institutions Platform members, on the basis of which stories of change on institutional and organizational reform will be developed.

*Contact: Jennifer.MOREAU@oecd.org.*

**29. Launch of the "ichallenge"**

The Steering Committee of the Indicators of the Strength of Public Management Systems and the Effective Institutions Platform are launching the "ichallenge", which is aimed at crowd-sourcing ideas from the public for better indicators to measure the strength of country systems. Members of the public are invited to share their ideas for indicators by 1 July 2014.

*Additional information is available from www.worldbank.org/ichallenge. Contact: Jordan Holt, World Bank (jholt@worldbank.org).*

**30. Network of Southern Think-tanks**

The Network of Southern Think-tanks, following a meeting hosted by the Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation and UNDP China, will initiate work to further contribute to South-South cooperation. The Network's objectives will include:

- Reaching a common concept of South-South cooperation
- Developing a conceptual framework of what South-South cooperation can contribute and formulating an associated road map
- Developing indicators for impact assessments (recognizing national specificities)
- Strengthening data collection

*Contact: Sachin Chaturvedi (chaturvedis@hotmail.com).*

**31. "Open Government" announcement**

The Open Government Partnership reaffirms that "open Government" — in the sense of enhanced transparency, citizen participation and Government responsiveness — is essential to effective development cooperation. All the endorsers of the Busan commitments who are eligible for participation, but are not currently participating, in the Open Government Partnership, should join in 2014.

Citizens should have access to information, capacity and channels to participate in Government decision-making processes to ensure the effective allocation of resources for development efforts. Global Partnership members that are already part of Open Government Partnership should ensure they have an ambitious citizen engagement commitment in their next national action plans and present it at a high-level meeting in September 2014 to be held on the margins of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

*Additional information is available from www.opengovpartnership.org. Contact: joe.powell@opengovpartnership.org.*

**32. Partnership for Climate Financing and Development**

Participants committed to continue the Partnership for Climate Financing and Development, a voluntary multi-stakeholder initiative to ensure the effective deployment of climate financing through coherence and collaboration among climate change, finance and development cooperation communities at the country, regional and global levels. The Partnership for Climate Financing and Development supports national climate change policy and planning as an integral part of the overall national development plans of developing countries and seeks to ensure that — where appropriate — these measures are financed, delivered and monitored through developing country systems in a transparent manner. In respect of immediate steps for the period 2014-2015, the Partnership will support lesson learning and dialogue on the management of climate financing for development within and across regions, including through strengthened platforms for dialogue in Africa and Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean.

*Additional information is available from http://climatefinance-developmenteffectiveness.org/busan-partnership-for-action.html; http://www.oecd.org/development/environment-development/climate-partnership.*

**33. Statement of resolve by the national and regional Arab development financing institutions, the Islamic Development Bank and the Fund for International Development of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries**

The national and regional Arab development financing institutions, the Islamic Development Bank and the Fund for International Development of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC):

- Reiterate their commitment to continuous and scaled-up cooperation with their partner countries reflecting the tenets of development effectiveness and country ownership
- Reaffirm their support for the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation and commit to contributing to its governance, as members of the Steering Committee and as active development partners in over 100 developing countries for over 40 years
- Commit to the success of the high-level meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation and to the deepening of the Global Partnership processes and commit to the convening of a follow-up meeting to the high-level meeting by mid-June 2014 in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, and of a round table early in 2016, on ways and means of enhancing the frameworks for South-South cooperation.

**34. The Big Development DataShift**

CIVICUS, the global civil society alliance, launches the Big Development DataShift, an ambitious, multi-stakeholder initiative to leverage the potential of the data revolution in development by building the capacity of civil society around the world to collect, curate and use citizen-generated data. The DataShift will increase coverage of data initiatives in the global South, promote the comparability of data across countries and create new tools for monitoring the post-2015 sustainable development goals.

*Additional information is available from www.thedatashift.org. Contact: danny.sriskandarajah@civicus.org.*

**35. The Big Idea project: youth-led, data-driven accountability and governance**

Restless Development is piloting the Big Idea project, a youth-led accountability and governance initiative. Open data in the hands of young people can effectively drive accountability and development progress at the national and local levels. The Big Idea project is a multi-stakeholder partnership bringing together data experts, civil society, youth organizations, academia, the private sector and Governments. The project will equip young people with knowledge, skills and platforms to effectively interpret and use data in order to mobilize citizens to take action and hold their Governments accountable. The project will be implemented in Ghana, Nepal and the United Republic of Tanzania. We will capture and analyse information gathered during the implementation phase to form recommendations for project scale-up and the wider sector.

We are calling on other stakeholders, including the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation to build on the learning of our pilot programme to develop accountability mechanisms in which young people can take an active and leading role. Young people should be included as equal partners at all levels, from the grass-roots level to high-level spaces like the Steering Committee of the Global Partnership for Effective Development. Restless Development and other youth organizations are committed to assist other stakeholders in putting this into practice.

*Additional information is available from http://restlessdevelopment.org/big-idea. Contact: markn@restlessdevelopment.org.*

### 36. Partnership in Mozambique: an agenda for action

Recognizing the importance of the country-level delivery of the Busan principles, Ireland, Finland, Mozambique and Switzerland, together with the Mozambican Group against Debt, have agreed to develop a joint agenda for action designed to accelerate delivery on the Busan commitments in Mozambique. The joint agenda for action will lay out short- and medium-term measures to be implemented over the next two years, aimed at further strengthening and adapting Mozambique's development cooperation architecture and supporting the implementation of the Busan-related action plan of Mozambique by:

- Enhancing national ownership and leadership of development cooperation partnerships
- Focusing results and policy dialogue on national development priorities
- Incentivizing, and better specifying, accountability and transparency
- Building a more inclusive partnership by opening up existing mechanisms to new players

*Contact points: hibrahimo@mpd.gov.mz; earnan.ocleirigh@dfa.ie; Ulla.Jarvela-Seppinen@formin.fi; suzanne.mueller@eda.admin.ch; humbertozaqueu@gmail.com*

### 37. Welcoming the development of the Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool

The International Monetary Fund, the Steering Committee of the Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool and Belgium welcome the development and implementation of the Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool by the time of the next high-level meeting of the Global Partnership. The tool will provide a framework for assessing the strengths and weaknesses of a country's tax administration.

*Additional information is available from www.tadat.org.*

### 38. Working Group on good practice principles for value chain development in fragile and conflict-affected States

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) is leading a working group comprising the Clingendael Netherlands Institute of International Relations, Spark, Shell and the relevant IFC/World Bank Group teams to develop a conflict-relevant tool for accelerating value chain development and integrating small and medium-sized enterprises at the local level. The effort will entail developing, piloting, evaluating, refining and disseminating practical tools for practitioners, focused on

agribusiness and extractives investment in fragile and conflict-affected States. It will start with a set of good practice principles that incorporate a profound conflict-sensitivity perspective, regarding which we are seeking comments (contact: valuechainFCS@ifc.org). Specific outcomes, expected by June 2015 will include:

- A set of tools to identify risks, gaps and constraints in the ecosystem/enabling environment, including policy, regulatory, finance, social and environmental factors
- A methodology for engaging the anchor investor, local communities and potential suppliers in defining and developing necessary local capacities
- Mechanisms for building skills of youth in fragile and conflict-affected States to maximize the employment impact
- A cross-sectorial dialogue mechanism to structure collaboration among value chain partners
- A methodology for defining intermediate and long-term results and for evaluating the effectiveness of the tools and approaches
- Dissemination of the approach to industry through relevant associations

*Contacts: Magdi M. Amin, IFC (Mamin2@ifc.org); Yannick du Pont (y.du.pont@spark-online.org). To partner or contribute your ideas, please e-mail valuechainFCS@ifc.org.*

## Enclosure 2

### New composition of the Steering Committee (as agreed at the 5th meeting of the Global Partnership Steering Committee, held in Abuja on 13 and 14 February 2014)

**Current composition of the Steering Committee of the Global Partnership (18 members)**

**Co-Chairs of the Global Partnership and of the Steering Committee**

1 Recipient of development cooperation

1 Provider and recipient of development cooperation

1 Provider of development cooperation

**Members of the Steering Committee**

5 Representatives of recipients of development cooperation, at least one of which is a representative of the fragile and conflict-affected States comprising the Group of Seven Plus

1 Representative of providers-recipients of development cooperation

3 Representatives of providers of development cooperation

1 Representative of private-sector stakeholders

1 Representative of parliamentarians

1 Representative of civil society stakeholders

1 Representative of multilateral development banks

1 Representative of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Development Group

1 Representative of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee

**Breakdown of the six additional seats agreed in Abuja**

**Additional seats**

1 Additional representative from Africa

1 Representative of providers-recipients of development cooperation

1 Representative of Arab providers

1 Representative of non-traditional civil society stakeholders/trade unions

1 Representative of foundations

1 Representative of local governments